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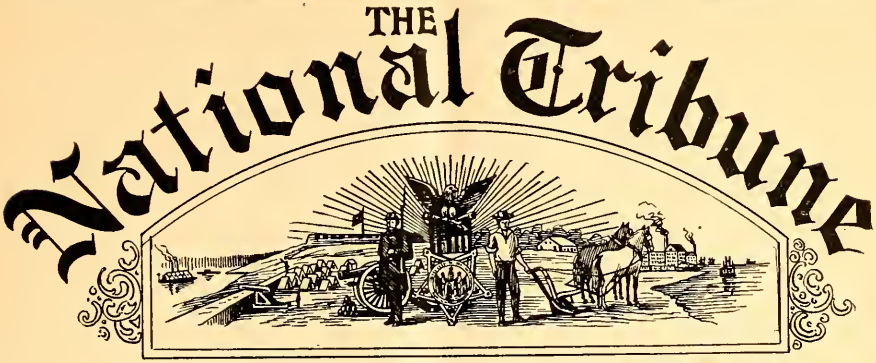

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WORDS OF LINCOLN.

PROSPECTUS.

The National Tribune Library will present in each issue statistical, historical, literary, and other matter of the highest interest and value, and which it is desirable to have in a form for preservation and convenient reference.

This issue contains in brief, compact form Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, his Second Inaugural, and many other of the immortal utterances of the Great President, which will live forever in the hearts and minds of the American people. No other words so exalted as these, so full of humanity, self-sacrifice, duty, and patriotic aspiration ever fell from any but inspired lips. They are sublime, and voice the highest Americanism.

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WORDS OF LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S BIOGRAPHY.

A Brief Statement of the Leading Facts in the Career of the Greatest American.

The record of the President's life, as made by himself for Mr. Charles Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress," is in the following words:

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky.

Education defective.

Profession, a lawyer. Have been a Captain of Volunteers in the Black-Hawk War.

Postmaster at a very small office. Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature. And was a member of the lower House of Congress.

Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

It may be convenient to add to these dates the following:

In 1849 he left Congress. In 1856 he received 102 votes, in the Republican Convention, as a candidate for Vice-President, to run with Mr. Fremont. The Republicans of Illinois named him at the head of their electoral ticket, which did not succeed. In 1858, when a Senator was to be elected, he and Mr. Douglas canvassed the State together, in that discussion, which gained him a National celebrity.

On the 16th May, 1860, in the last year of Mr. James Buchanan's career, the Republican National Convention met at Chicago. On the third ballot, Mr. Lincoln was named its candidate for the Presidency. The following incident is preserved of the announcement of the news to him. Such incidents go far towards illustrating the traits of character which endeared him so truly where he was best known.

The Superintendent of the Telegraph Company wrote on a scrap of paper: "Mr. Lincoln: You are nominated on the third ballot;" and a boy ran with the message to Mr. Lincoln. He looked at it in silence, amid the shouts of those around him, then, rising and putting it in his pocket, he said, quietly, "There's a little woman down at our house would like to hear this. I'll go down and tell her."

On the 6th of November, 1860, he was elected President. The popular vote gave:

LINCOLN	1,866,452
DOUGLAS	1,375,157
BELL	590,531
BRECKINRIDGE	847,953

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin, the Vice-President, received 180 electoral votes. Mr. Bell received 39; Mr. Douglas received 12; Mr. Breckinridge received 72.

The Republican National Convention which met at Baltimore, June 7, 1864, to nominate a successor to Mr. Lincoln was a Union Convention, and included War Democrats, Old Line Whigs, Americans, and all other elements favorable to the preservation of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war. S. P. Chase,

Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. Fremont, Gen. B. F. Butler, and others were talked of by politicians for the nomination, but it was unmistakable that the *people* wanted Lincoln and would have no other. He received 494 out of about 600 votes on the first ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice-President. At Chicago the Democrats nominated Gen. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. In the ensuing election the popular vote resulted:

LINCOLN	2,216,097
MCCLELLAN	1,808,725
Lincoln's majority	406,342

The electoral vote was 212 for Lincoln and 21 for McClellan; not voting, 81.

On the evening of April 14, 1865, President Lincoln, while sitting in a box in Ford's Theater, at Washington, D. C., was shot in the head by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, and died at 7:22 a. m. April 15. The remains were embalmed and enterred at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill., May 4, 1865.

"I Am Humble Abraham Lincoln."

Gentlemen and fellow-citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same.—*First political speech, delivered at Poppsville, Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1832.*

"Those Who Deny Freedom to Others Deserve it Not for Themselves."

This is a world of compensation, and he who would *be* no slave, must consent to *have* no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—*Letter to the Republicans of Boston, April, 1859.*

Naturalization.

As I understand the spirit of our institutions, it is designed to promote the *elevation* of men. I am, therefore, hostile to anything that tends to their debasement. It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks; and it would, therefore, be very inconsistent for me to look with approval upon any measure that infringes upon the inalienable rights of white men, whether or not they are born in another land, or speak a different language from our own.—*May, 1859.*

Hired Labor.

My understanding of the hired laborer is this: A young man finds himself of an age to be dismissed from parental control; he has for his capital nothing save two strong hands that God has given him, a heart willing to labor, and a freedom to choose the mode of his work and the manner of his employer; he has got no soil nor shop, and he avails himself of the opportunity of hiring himself to some man who has capital to pay him a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He is benefited by availing himself of that privilege. He works industriously;

he behaves soberly; and the result of a year or two's labor is a surplus of capital. Now he buys land on his own hook; he settles, marries, begets sons and daughters; and, in course of time, he too has enough capital to hire some new beginner.—*September, 1859.*

Free Labor.

Our Government was not established that one man might do with himself as he pleases, and with another man too. I say, that, whereas God Almighty has given every man one mouth to be fed, and one pair of hands adapted to furnish food for that mouth, if anything can be proved to be the will of Heaven, it is proved by this fact, that that mouth is to be fed by those hands, without being interfered with by any other man, who has also his mouth to feed, and his hands to labor with. I hold, if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if he had ever made another class, that he had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, he would have made them without mouths and with all hands.—*September, 1859.*

God and the People.

I cannot but know, what you all know, that, without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me such a task as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country; and, so feeling, I cannot but turn and look for that support without which it will be impossible to perform that great task. I turn, then, and look to the great American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them.—*February, 1861.*

Union.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other and build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them.—*March, 1861.*

Conclusion of the First Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never have taken deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking

time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either.

If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is still no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you.

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You can have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government; while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend" it.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

First Proclamation, Calling for Volunteers, April 15, 1861.

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combination, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for the object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all local citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, property, and places which have been seized from the Union; and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within 20 days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Rule of the Minority is Anarchy or Despotism.

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to *anarchy* or to *despotism*. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority's principle, *anarchy* and despotism, in some form, is all that is left.—*May 4, 1861.*

Vallandigham.

Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertions shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the Law and Constitution sanction, this punishment. *Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier-boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert?—July, 1862.*

Emancipation Proclamation.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in a time of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure, for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above-mentioned order, designate as the States and parts of States therein the people whereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight Counties designated as West Virginia, and also the Counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within designated States, or parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the said persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for

reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.—*Issued January 1, 1863.*

Acknowledgment to General Grant.

I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country.

I write to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition, and the like, could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake.

I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.—*Letter to General Grant, July 13, 1863.*

A Day for National Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplication and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently secured. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic, and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction, in every part of the country, follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father; and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer; and I invite the people of the United States to assemble, on that occasion, in their customary places of worship, and, in the form approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced, and so long sustained, a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency; and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate; and finally, to lead the whole Nation, through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.—*Proclamation issued July 15, 1863.*

Would Willingly Exchange Places with the Soldier.

How willingly would I exchange places to-day with the soldier who sleeps on the ground in the Army of the Potomac!—*To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, upon receiving bad news from the army.*

Compromise.

I do not believe that any compromise, embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All that I learn tends to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. In any compromise, we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all.—*August, 1863.*

The Negro.

There will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while, I fear, there will be some white ones unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it.—*August, 1863.*

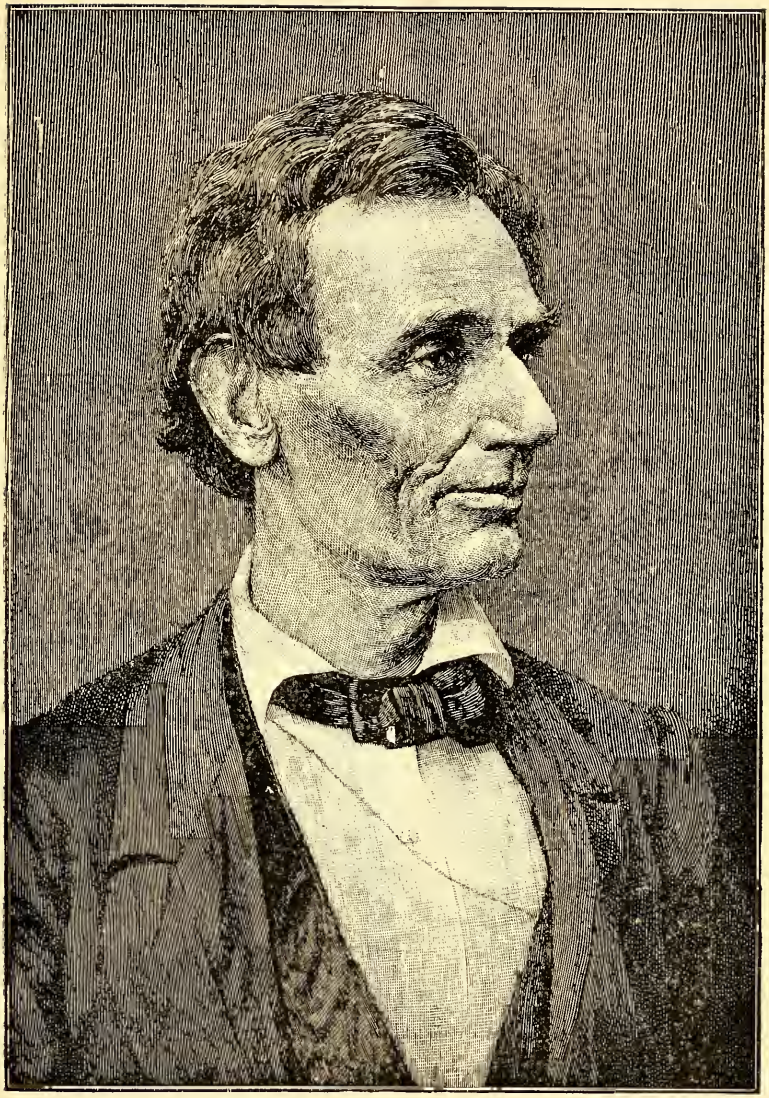
The Draft.

We are contending with an enemy, who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used * * * I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained.—*August, 1863.*

Speech at Dedication of Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—*November, 1863.*



A. Lincoln

From a photograph taken at Chicago about 1860. Reproduced from the "Century War Book."

In Dispensing Patronage the Disabled Soldier to Have the Preference.

Yesterday little indorsements of mine went to you in two cases of postmasterships, sought for widows, whose husbands have fallen in the battles of this war. These cases, occurring on the same day, brought me to reflect more attentively than I had before done as to what is fairly due from us here in the dispensing of patronage toward the men who, by fighting our battles, bear the chief burden of saving our country.

My conclusion is that, other claims and qualifications being equal, they have the right, and this is especially applicable to the disabled soldier and the deceased soldier's family.—*Letter to the Postmaster-General, July 27, 1863.*

The War Power the Only Reconstructionist.

In the midst of other cases, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the *war power* is still our main reliance. To that power alone we can look, yet for a time, to give confidence to the people, in the contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called *reconstruction*. Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the Army and Navy, who have, thus far, borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate, that, in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disinthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.—*December, 1863.*

Renomination.—Don't Swap Horses While Crossing the River.

I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this, and yet I do not allow myself to believe that any but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. The part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and the League, that I am not entirely unworthy to be intrusted with the place which I have occupied for the last three years. But I do not allow myself to suppose that either the Convention or the League have concluded to decide that I am either the greatest or best man in America, but rather they have concluded *that it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river*, and have further concluded *that I am not so poor a horse that they might not make a botch of it in trying to swap.*—*June, 1864.*

The Second Inaugural Address.

Fellow-countrymen—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly been called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and

encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city, seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but located in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing his bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago; so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wound; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Squatter Sovereignty.

I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself; *but I deny his right to govern any other person without that person's consent*

Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

[The following poem, written by William Knox, a Scottish poet of considerable talent, has been widely published.—It was a great favorite with President Lincoln, by whom it was often recited.]

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall molder to dust, and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The hand of the king that the scepter hath born;
The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats to the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream and view the same sun—
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye! they died; we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draft of a breath;
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

ALL THE RAGE.

Grand Army Sleeve Buttons

Thousands of Comrades are Wearing Them.

These Sleeve Buttons are no cheap imitation.

The disk is pearl-tinted enamel, and upon its face, in raised work of heavy rolled gold plate, is the eagle, cannon and cannon-balls constituting the upper portion of the Grand Army badge, with the letters G.A.R. engraved in a scroll beneath. The setting is also of gold plate, and by pressing on a spring the button can be taken apart, thus making it easy to adjust it in the cuffs. In short, it is one of the most handsome, useful and valuable pieces of jewelry that has yet been devised.

We have sold large numbers of these Sleeve Buttons. The most popular thing in the way of Grand Army jewelry just now is the Grand Army Sleeve Button, a pair of which will be sent to any address, postage prepaid—

For a club of **six** new subscribers.
For one subscription and **75 cents** additional.
Without subscription **$1.**

No. 291.

GRAND ARMY CHARM.

No. 291 is a watch charm composed of a Grand Army enameled star in a ring of rolled gold. This is just the thing for veterans. Price, mailed . . . 98 cents. Free for four new subscribers, or with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year $1.68

"THE SAME CANTEEN" CHARM.

No. 120.

No. 120 is an old friend in new dress, which needs no introduction. It is a fac-simile of an old canteen carried from Antietam to Appomattox. It is heavy rolled-gold plate, designed especially for us. It is sent, postpaid, with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, for **$1.60.** Sent free as premium for a club of FOUR yearly subscribers.

For sale, postpaid, for **75 cts.** It will look well on any veteran's watch-chain.

"THE STYLE."

A Novelty for Ladies and Gentlemen.

No. 506.

A novelty in the way of a gold watch has made its appearance. It is the product of the famous Waltham Company, and for artistic form has never been equalled. The case is plain and highly polished. It is open face, with a heavy French bevel crystal. The peculiarity and beauty of this charming work of art is its wonderful thinness. It is, in fact, as flat as the proverbial flounder. While its diameter is one and three-quarters inches, it is only three-eighths of an inch in thickness, making its presence in the pocket or corsage absolutely unnoticeable. It is so dainty as to be suitable for either lady or gentleman. It is put up in a 14-carat gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years by the manufacturer. We have never seen a watch we fancy so much as this one, and we take the first opportunity to offer it to our subscribers.

We will send it by registered mail or express, prepaid, delivery in perfect order guaranteed, for only.....**$16**

The cut shows a view of the edge of the watch, but no idea of the symmetrical beauty of the original can be gathered from the picture.

No. 292.

No. 292 is a Grand Army badge made of rolled gold plate. At the top are the double eagles in rolled gold. Below them two rolled gold cannon lying upon a pile of enameled cannon-balls. Directly below this is the United States flag made of red and blue enamel and rolled gold. Attached to the flag is the star containg the various military emblems, so well known to our readers that we will not endeavor to describe them. The whole charm is about two inches in length. Price, mailed.. .....**$1.75**

With THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year **$2.50**

Free for a club of **seven** subscribers.

BOUND VOLUMES

Of the greatest history of the rebellion ever offered,

THE CENTURY WAR BOOK

320 Large Pages,
750 Illustrations,
Written by

Leading Participants

On Both Sides.

Originally Published

At $20 to $28 Per Set.

Revised for popular reading by The Century Co., of N. Y., and now offered as follows:

We will send this Book, prepaid, to any address in the United States, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for $3.50.

$2.50 Book, Free!!

WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY

FREE PREMIUM

To Our Subscribers

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

JOSIAH.

This book was written 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

It takes off **follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing,** etc., in the author's inimitable and **mirth-provoking** style. The

ILLUSTRATIONS BY OPPER ARE JUST KILLING

OUR OFFER.

To everyone who sends us **three** subscribers within 30 days we will send a copy of the book, postpaid, **free** of all cost. We will send the book and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one year to any address for **$1.50.** Present subscribers can obtain the book—sent postpaid—by remitting us **50 cents.**

The National Watch Chain.

No. 5.

We have had made specially for subscribers a Watch Chain which is to be a token of personal service by its wearers in defense of their country. In the center is the star of the Grand Army, and on either side are the crossed cannons. It is made of heavy rolled gold, warranted for 10 years' constant wear.

It will be mailed to any subscriber for only $4.50, or sent as a premium for a club of 10 yearly subscribers and $2 added money; or as a premium for a club of five yearly subscribers and $3 added money.

THE BEAUTIFUL

National Tribune Calendar

Now Ready for Delivery.

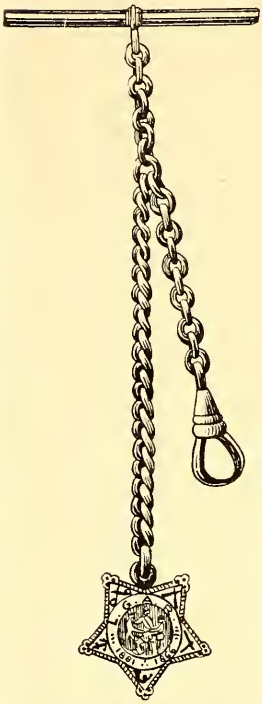
Send in Your Orders at Once and Get One for 1896.

The Calendar contains all the Corps, G.A.R., WR.C. and other Badges in colors same as heretofore. A beautiful ornament for home, office, or Post-room.

Sent to any address, securely packed in a pasteboard tube, and postpaid, for..... **25c.**
Five to one address..... **$1.00**
Ten to one address..... **1.75**

VICTORIA G. A. R. CHAIN.

No. 9.



The cut shows the latest novelty for wives and other female relatives of G.A.R. comrades.

It is 14-carat rolled-gold plate, warranted for 10 years' constant wear. The charm is beautifully engraved like the center of the official G.A.R. badge.

The ground is enameled in red and blue, with the figures in gold. This chain and charm will be sent to any address, free, for a club of six yearly subscribers, or it will be sold, delivered to any postoffice address in the United States, for . . **$2.75**

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Every patriotic American citizen would like to own a flag. By special arrangement we have obtained manufacturers' prices on a line of American flags. They are all sewed bunting flags. The stars are stitched on both sides by machine; no zigzag stitch; no raw edges. Strong canvas heading, with nickel-plated grommets. Full number of stars on all, except the smallest two sizes. We will send these flags at the following prices, viz: 4 by 7 feet, $3.25; 4 by 8 feet, $3.50; 5 by 8 feet, $4; 6 by 9 feet, $5; 6 by 10 feet, $5.35; 6 by 12 feet, $6.25; 8 by 12 feet, $7.75; 8 by 15 feet, $9.75; 9 by 14 feet, $10.25; 9 by 18 feet, $12; 10 by 15 feet, $11.35; 10 by 16 feet, $12; 10 by 18 feet, $13.50; 10 by 20 feet, $14.70; 12 by 18 feet, $15.40. These goods are sent by express, the receiver paying the express charges.

There is a National movement on foot to provide a flag for every schoolhouse. Under this offer no school need be without one, for a contribution of a few cents by each pupil will secure one at our prices. These flags are of the same bunting used by the Army and Navy, and will last for years.

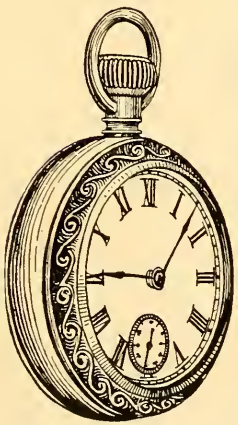
A WATCH GIVEN AWAY TO EVERYBODY.

A Premium Offer that Breaks the Record.

READ CAREFULLY OUR OFFER BELOW.

Every Word of the Statement is Absolutely True, Though Hard to Believe.

Think of It! A Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch Guaranteed a Perfect Time-keeper that Will Not Cost a Cent.



We have secured for our friends one of the most serviceable watches ever made, which is a stem-winder and stem-setter having all the modern appliances known to the watchmaker's art. The case is **solid gilt** or **nickel**, according to choice. It is two inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch thick. The cut shows the correct shape. Remember this is no toy nor sun dial, but an ordinary modern watch which will last for years, and one which any person may be proud to carry in his vest pocket. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, even if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time.

In addition to the watch we send in every instance a neat and serviceable chain, so that the outfit will be ready to put on and wear as soon as received

HOW TO GET IT.

We do not sell this watch without the paper, and no one can secure one of these splendid timepieces by itself.

We will send this watch for a period of 30 days by mail to any person who will send us a

CLUB OF ONLY FOUR YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS

to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Understand that you pay nothing for the watch, but send us four names and addresses of subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE with one dollar for each subscriber, who will receive the paper for one year, postpaid, and we will send you the above-described watch and chain, postpaid, to your address absolutely free of charge.

No one, therefore, need be without a watch equal for keeping time to any in the neighborhood a single day longer. Indeed, it will not take a day for anyone to get up this small club of only four subscribers at $1.00 each for the best family newspaper in the United States.

Try it, and see for yourself how easy it is.

If anyone is unwilling to spare even the little time required to get up the club, we will send the watch and chain with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year to any one address for **$2.50.**

REMEMBER

that we do not care to dispose of the watch with single subscribers, but our object in this unparalleled offer is to give the watch free to our friends who will raise the clubs of four, because we want THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to go for the coming year into every patriotic home in the country. To accomplish this we are willing to make the sacrifice which this offer entails.

DO NOT LOSE TIME,

but attend to this matter the very next day after you receive this offer.

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